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24 July 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

U.S., ROK Urged To Accept Proposal

SK271535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--There is no change in our stand of solving the Korean question in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "To Hold Dialogue and Negotiation Is a Consistent Policy of our Party in Solution of Korean Question" the paper says:

For the peaceful solution of the question there is no other way but to hold dialogue and negotiation.

Now that different social systems exist in the North and South of the country, the question can not be solved in such a way as one party threatens the other with "strength" or imposes its will upon the other. It will aggravate the North-South confrontation and result only in causing military conflict.

Only dialogue and negotiation make it possible to prevent the danger of war and turn the situation in favour of peace and peaceful reunification.

Noting that we have repeatedly clarified the principled stand and reasonable proposals for solving the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by "strength," the paper says:

This stand of ours was confirmed once again by the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea made by us some time ago to improve the DPRK-U.S. relations and North-South relations now in the state of confrontation and create a guarantee for peace and a precondition for peaceful reunification in Korea, without detriment to mutual (?interests).

Though the South Korean authorities talk about their desire for relaxation of tensions of the Korean peninsula, they obstruct the realisation of tripartite talks, distorting and slinging mud at our proposal and bringing forward infeasible North-South bilateral talks to counter it.

Measures for relaxation of tensions to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and remove the military confrontation between the North and South of Korea can not be taken without participation in the negotiation of the United States, which is a signatory to the armistice agreement and holds military command in South Korea.

Dialogue for reunification to be held after elimination of tension and creation of precondition for peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula will be a dialogue between the North and South. But negotiation for relaxation of tension must be held in the form of tripartite talks participated in by the United States, a party with real power.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable negotiation proposition for preventing the danger of war and providing a guarantee for peace on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States and South Korean authorities are truly interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must accept our proposal.

We will patiently wait till they come out to talks with us.

Letter to U.S. Congress

SK021032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--A letter to the U.S. Congress was adopted on May 26 at a meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people held in Norway.

Noting that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable proposition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the letter says:

We have noted that the U.S. Government some years ago proposed negotiations between the DPRK and the U.S. on the conditions that South Korea would be granted participation.

Now, your side has replied the DPRK peace initiative with large-scale nuclear war rehearsals in South Korea, such as the recent exercise "Team Spirit 84."

As alternative ways, you have suggested quadripartite talks and North-South talks, but we suppose you know that such proposal can not be considered for purely factual reasons.

We should like to know the stand of the U.S. Congress, because people in the Nordic countries are concerned about a peaceful future for Korea. We think the people of the U.S. feel a similar concern, inasmuch as 40,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed in South Korea.

If the U.S. Administration is unable or disinterested in making constructive efforts to solve the Korean issue, we presume that broad circles in your country would demand a change towards a more constructive attitude from your side.

Your best move would be to join tripartite talks as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supported by a substantial part of the world community, also in the Nordic countries.

Nordic Meeting on Solidarity

SK030422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Torstein Engelskjøn, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, made a report on the subject "On the Question of Korean Reunification" at a meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people which was held in Oslo, Norway, at the close of May.

Noting that Korea has not yet been reunified, divided for nearly 40 years, the reporter said this is entirely attributable to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

He said that the foreign interference in Korea has become all the more serious and the United States holds the real prerogative of command of military personnel in South Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted, has put forward many proposals for the reunification of the country from the first days of its division, but the United States and the South Korean authorities have always opposed them.

Recalling that the DPRK proposed tripartite talks as a decisive step for reunification, the reporter continued:

This proposal is an expression of the consistent stand of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully through talks.

It is fully dependent on the U.S. attitude whether tripartite talks are held or not.

The United States has seized all real power in South Korea. Therefore, heavy is the responsibility to be undertaken by the United States for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and removing the obstacles to her reunification.

In view of this, the proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal and concrete proposition which indicates a most reasonable way conforming to the interests of the Korean people and the world's people.

We demand the United States to take an affirmative stand on this proposal.

South Korea is taking a wrong stand, bringing forward various other problems in connection with the proposal for tripartite talks.

If the Seoul authorities truly want talks and peaceful reunification, they must respond to this tripartite talks.

We will actively introduce and propagandise the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks to make voices supporting it ring out more loudly from among the Scandinavian countries, too.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as well as the proposal for tripartite talks, should be fully supported.

We should further lift up voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

East Asia including Korea should be converted into a nuclear-free zone.

We should expose the smear campaign of the United States and the South Korean authorities aimed at creation of "two Koreas" and "simultaneous entry into the UN."

Pointing out that to build a reunified and independent Korea not only accords with the interests of the Korean people but also means strengthening the struggle for peace in Asia and the whole world, the resporter stressed that as a reunified state Korea will in the future be a guarantee for peace and security.

Speeches at Nordic Committee

SK031041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Many delegates made congratulatory speeches and speeches at a meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people held in Oslo over May 25-26.

Noting that the DPRK put forward the proposal for tripartite talks and has actively striven to hold the talks at an early date, Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

Now the United States has kept silence to this proposal and the South Korean authorities refuse to participate in the talks under various pretexts.

This shows that the United States and the Seoul follower continue following the dangerous confrontation policy which may lead to the outbreak of a war.

Therefore, the progressive forces must call for the realisation of tripartite talks and arouse broad public opinion of the world so that the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities cannot but come out to the dialogue.

Odd Karlsen, organisational secretary of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, said that to discuss the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks at this meeting is an importatn work for easing the tensions prevailing in Korea. He expressed full support to this proposal and the Korean people's struggle for its materialisation.

Christen Amby, chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, said:

It is our important work to support the Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

We must carry on this work in combination with the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The Scandinavian countries must arouse public opinion on the proposal for tripartite talks, introduce and propagandise its feasibility and expose the smear campaign of the Western news agencies under the control of the United States.

Christopher Furst, chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, voiced full support to the proposal for tripartite talks, noting that it is a most reasonable and realistic proposal which makes it possible to bring about an affirmative change on the Korean peninsula.

Bjorjolv Froyn, chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea stressed:

The support of the attendants at the Nordic meeting to the proposal for tripartite talks is an important contribution to putting pressure upon the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the DPRK proposal.

Saying that the meeting was of weighty significance in strengthening the support of Scandinavian countries to the Korea people's cause of reunification, Anders Kristensen, chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, pointed out: Our important task is to widely introduce and propagandise Korea.

Stig Strandh, secretary general of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, said: I will work in the future so that voices of solidarity supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification may further rise in Sweden, by strengthening the relations with political parties and social organisations.

Foreign Media Support Reunification

SK040438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign news media published articles supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The July issue of the Cuban magazine ANAP said the tripartite talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be held and expressed support to the DPRK proposals for reunifying the country and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for their realisation.

The Mongolian paper UNEN June 13 pointed out that the tension has further heightened and the danger of war increased in Korea due to the U.S. war moves. The United States must stop its dangerous and reckless schemes to launch a nuclear war, it stressed.

The Mongolian paper NOVOSTI MONGOLII June 8 noted that the United States must discontinue its preparations for nuclear war in South Korea and withdraw its nuclear weapons and all aggressive forces without delay.

Congolese Radio June 16 bitterly condemned the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and its allies as challenge to the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world desirous of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

Expressing support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, the radio said: We consider that Korea should be reunified into one on all accounts.

Afghan Radio June 18 denounced the South Korean puppet clique for having converted South Korea into a foothold of the United States for nuclear war and into a base for nuclear first strike on the orders of its U.S. masters.

Japanese Group Supports Talks

SK051027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan, delegation for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Hidesato Kotama, general secretary of the Miyazaki prefectural committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which had visited Korea issued a statement in Pyongyang prior to its departure, in which it denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

It is entirely due to the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea that the Korean people's desire for reunification has not yet been realised, the statement noted, and stressed: We will further strengthen solidarity with the Korean people and more vigorously wage the movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and realisation of tripartite talks.

It further said:

U.S. forces, get out of South Korea at once.

Immediately dismantle the U.S. military bases in Japan.

We oppose the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

We support the realisation of tripartite talks and the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

Let us further strengthen solidarity with the South Korean people struggling for the democratisation of South Korean society.

We support the independent and peaceful reunification [of Korea].

U.S. Troop Withdrawal Demanded

SK050816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The Ghanaian Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in their statements issued on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle denounced the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The Ghanaian Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea said in its June 28 statement:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must discard a wild design to remain in power indefinitely under the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. imperialist and act with discretion.

We express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification, reiterating our full support to the proposal for tripartite talks and to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in a statement dated June 24 noted:

To cope with the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association ardently calls upon all the honest-minded people of the world who love peace to extensively wage a mass struggle in firm unity to get all the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea.

The association fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il-song to remove the tensions and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the June 22 memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, and strongly demands the United States and the South Korean authorities to unconditionally respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Korea should be reunified without fail and converted into a peace zone free from nuclear weapons.

CSO: 4100/169

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DISPUTES U.S. VERSION OF KOREAN WAR

SK280829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists, mobilizing subsidised propaganda media, claimed this year, too, that we crossed the 38th parallel and started attack on June 25, 1950, and the United States involved itself in it for "peace."

Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN today says this is a stereotyped smear campaign and a sheer lie reversing black and white.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists try with such lie, to deceive the people, cover up their aggressive and criminal provocation of the past Korean war and shift the responsibility for it on to us, the author of the commentary says:

But stark historical facts will not pardon the mean deceptive trick of the aggressors.

To occupy the northern half of the republic by blitzkrieg they made the South Korean puppet army start the armed invasion along the whole length of the 38th parallel at dawn on June 25 and ordered sortie to the Korean front to their planes on the same day and then sent their huge ground, naval and air forces to it.

By distorting this historical fact, they craftily try not only to cover up their past crimes but also to realise their present new criminal aggressive plan. In negating facts 34 years ago and spreading a lie about "attack" by some one they scheme to justify their talk about new fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and step up a plan to provoke a new war in Korea.

The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists will not change. They are the provokers of the past Korean war and warmaniacs running wild to ignite another war in Korea.

CSO: 4100/169

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY REVIEWS SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION

SK301652 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation says what draws attention in the South Korean situation is that with June 25 as an occasion the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have been intensified as never before.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has ceaselessly committed war exercises and military provocations, maliciously inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation, the paper notes, and says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group held a "meeting for anti-communist rearming" and incited confrontation, praising those whom it put up to take the lead in the anti-communist racket.

In his "talk" issued on the occasion of June 25 the puppet defence minister, while spreading lies distorting the truth of the breakout of the Korean war, clamoured about the "increase of war capacity" for "decisive predominance" over the North and the "Democratic Justice Party," a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a "statement" made public in connection with June 25 put stress on the "establishment of security posture", maliciously slandering our proposal for tripartite talks.

The venal publications of South Korea also took part with greater zeal in the anti-communist propaganda.

The puppet navy's "combined mobile exercises" for coping with someone's "infiltration" were frantically staged for five days on end in the vast area of the west and south seas and a "combined operation of ground forces" and a "joint exercise" with the puppet airforce took place at a unit of the puppet ground force.

The armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army against us numbered several in June alone.

While crying for "strategic maneuverability", the U.S. imperialists try to reorganise a light infantry division of over 19,000 strong in South Korea and move a base of strategic fighter-bombers from Guam Island to South Korea. Nuclear aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines of the U.S. imperialists are frequenting Chinhae, Pusan and other ports of South Korea.

The adventurous military actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are deliberate ones leading the situation of our country to the brink of war.

Although the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion", the reality shows that only northward invasion from the South is daily growing.

Their feverish anti-communist, war rackets with June 25 as an occasion are aimed at justifying their aggressive war preparations by creating the tensity of the situation and stifling the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy by binding them more tightly to the military fascist order. It is also a wicked trick to put down the loud voices of the people within and without, actively supporting and welcoming our peaceloving proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/169

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS COMMENTS BY 'PUEBLO' CAPTAIN IN SOUTH

SK300431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary in connection with the frantic anti-communist campaign in South Korea of Bucher, former captain of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured in January 1968, while committing espionage acts deep in the territorial waters of the northern half of Korea.

Noting that in a "lecture" and "seminar" Bucher complained about "treatment", saying what kind of food he was given by us during his capture, the commentary stresses:

It is unbecoming of him who had been captured for his hostile acts against us to complain about "treatment."

In fact, he and his men were treated too generously in view of their crimes. It was thanks to the lenient policy of our republic that he returned home alive.

Therefore, Bucher said with tears in his eyes that he would remember to the last moment of his life our humanity, expressing deep thanks for the DPRK's leniency in giving them humanitarian treatment during their capture despite their crimes and saving them through expulsion from the boundary of the DPRK.

Bucher tells a lie gainsaying what he said to slander us. What he said in South Korea is all nonsense.

He blared that we are isolated, clamouring about "disturbance of international order." This is a height of absurdity.

As the world recognizes, it is the U.S. imperialists who disturb the international order and resort to subversive acts and sabotages against other countries and aggressive and belligerent moves in all parts of the world. The Chon Tu-hwan group which stagemanaged such overseas homicidal drama as the Rangoon bomb blast and launched the anti-DPRK racket is also their like.

Bucher's utterances that South Korea is a "bastion of the free world" represent the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy of occupying South Korea, linking it with the "national interests" of the United States and keeping hold on it forever as a bridgehead for invading our republic and other Asian countries.

No matter how desperately such human waste as Bucher may speak ill of us, our external prestige will never be impaired, and the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation of South Korea can never be justified by his jugglery of words.

CSO: 4100/169

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS ON CHONG NAE-HYOK SCANDAL IN SOUTH

SK021039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--A large-scale illicit money-hoarding chiefly by Chong Nae-hyok who was "acting president" of the "Democratic Justice Party," a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, was brought to light, according to a report from Seoul.

Even according to data made known so far he misappropriated as much as 18,000 million won by availing himself of his post as "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party" and "member of the National Assembly."

This was revealed by a 149-page document exposing part of the case submitted by a certain Mun, "member of the National Assembly" from the defunct "Democratic Republican Party" to the "Chongwadae" (Blue House) and some newspaper offices on June 19, said the report.

Chong Nae-Hyok reportedly has a building, house, etc of enormous value in Kangnam District, Seoul, is engaged in real estate speculation and deposited a colossal amount of foreign currency abroad.

Upset by a strong protest and denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique made him render "resignation" under the pretext of "personal reasons" and step down from the post of "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party" and "member of the National Assembly."

The puppets "severed all his contacts with other persons" and are hard at work to settle the matter.

No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan group may try to hush up this case, its true color as the fosterer and ringleader of irregularities prevalent in South Korea cannot be veiled nor can it escape public censure at home and abroad.

CSO: 4100/169

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH OFFICIALS' REMARKS

SK031133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 2 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July commentary: "Remarks and Inner Thoughts"]

[Text] Interpellations on some issues which have been attracting public attention at home and abroad have been made at the plenary session of the puppet National Assembly which was opened not long ago.

To question on his opinion of the revision of the present constitution, the puppet prime minister said: Now is not the time to break up the national view with a discussion of a constitutional revision, but to satisfy the national aspiration for the peaceful transfer of power by consolidating the present order.

Also, to the question of his willingness to release those politicians whose political activities have been banned, he said: It is a matter that will be considered in accordance with how much the politicians repent. It depends upon how much those persons make relevant efforts.

Meanwhile, in his remarks concerning the future status of U.S. forces in South Korea, a man in the spot of the puppet vice foreign minister said: The issue of the withdrawal of U.S. forces cannot be discussed. It can be examined carefully with the United States only after military equilibrium and the institutional device for peace are consolidated.

Follows the gists of answers which were given alternately by the puppets: The constitution cannot be rewritten. Politicians cannot be released. U.S. forces should remain continuously in South Korea. Present order will be maintained. Former opposition politicians will not be released until they put signatures to a written promise that they will not engage in dissident activities. Armed forces, too, will be continuously built up.

These are an expression of the ambition to realize long-term power by depending on outside forces. They acted as spokesmen for public opinion by talking about the people's desire and so forth. But, they said they would accomplish democracy by leaving intact the present constitution, which systematically (?allows) fascist dictatorship, and by binding the hands and feet of the democratic figures. Also, they said they would advocate peace by holding the

U.S. forces--the basic cause of tension and aggravation--in South Korea. Such democracy and peace are empty talk and unattainable objects.

The National Assembly in South Korea is a disguise of the fascist dictatorship. No matter how much they feign parliamentary politics, nothing will be gained from it.

The South Korean ruling circles are political hacks. Also, the circles are a group of tricksters who are blind, looking after their own interests with the backing of power.

As for the case of Chong Naek-hyok, former National Assembly speaker who was the chairman of the DJP only a few days ago, it has been revealed that he amassed huge illicit fortune worth nearly 20 billion won while in office by speculating in real estate and so forth and sending foreign exchange abroad, thereby bringing on much public criticism. At long last, he was forced to resign from his post.

Such persons are not qualified to speak for the national view. If the South Korean puppets were sensible to shame, they should not mock the people by making deceptive remarks, but would step down from power, apologizing to people for their crimes.

CSO: 4110/123

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEETINGS VOW REVENGE ON U.S.--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Revenge meetings and oratorical contests were held in different parts of the country on the occasion of the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, June 25. A national meeting of students and school children for avenging our people was held on June 25 in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. Put up in the meeting place were slogan boards reading "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korea people!" "Down with Chon Tu-hwan, the truculent human-butcher!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Let us decisively smash the Japanese militarists' reinvasion scheme!" and so forth. The reporter and speakers at the meeting sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists, the enemy who perpetrated such shocking murder in Sinchon County as spraying gasoline and burning 400 mothers and 102 children without hesitation during the Korean war. A resolution for avenging them was read at the meeting. At the end of the meeting school youth and children held a demonstration, shouting slogans condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Meanwhile, oratorical contests of youth and students have been held in the provinces, cities and counties. A national meeting of members of the Democratic Women's Union for vowing revenge upon the enemy was held in Sinchon on June 27. [Text] [SK281033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Jun 84]

FORCED CONSCRIPTION END DEMANDED--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--HANGUK TONGSIN published in Japan carried a statement issued by the Songgyungwan University Committee of Measures for Readmission, a fighting organisation of students expelled from the campus, denouncing the forcible conscription by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Recalling that Yi Yun-song, a student of Songgyungwan University, was murdered by the fascist clique after being forcibly drafted into the puppet army, the statement exposed the suppression of forcibly conscripted students. Holding that the forcible conscription which leads students to death must be abolished at any cost, it noted: We declare that we will fight against this inhumane system by all means. We call for the investigation into the truth of the death of those forcibly drafted into the puppet army. [Text] [SK030809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Jul 84]

ANTICOMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION FLAYED--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on June 30 held the "inaugural meeting of the March Party of the Homeland Defence Corps" with the mobilisation of over 4,000 students from Pusan, according to a report of "Radio No 1" in Seoul. It was reported that the puppets would take school youth and children forcibly embraced in the

"South Korean Federation of Youth and Children," an organisation under their control, to different parts under the name of "The March Party" to imbue them with anti-communist ideas during the summer vacation. The South Korean puppet clique held such burlesque from last year to imbue the school youth and children with hostility against the northern half of the republic and anti-communist consciousness. [Text] [SK031033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Jul 84]

SEOUL STUDENTS PROTEST 'SUPPRESSION'--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonse, Rihwa Women's and Songgyungwan universities made public a joint resolution protesting against the fascist suppression by the puppet clique, according to a report. The resolution denounced the fascist clique for frantically stepping up "checkup and investigation" and arrest to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in society. It also pointed to the police outrages against students and forgery of notes to fabricate "crimes." Such act is a clear violation of "human rights," it stressed. [Text] [SK051040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CHON SETS UP 'SUPPRESSIVE' ORGAN--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique decided to set up a "scientific investigation section" in the central investigation department of the puppet supreme prosecutors office on 2 July in order to intensify the suppression of people, according to a report of "Radio No 1" in Seoul. The puppets advertised that the new organ would work out a "policy for the scientific investigation by the prosecution" and conduct "study for the scientification of investigation." This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group, fearful of the mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students and people of all strateg, schemes to further intensify watch and suppression. [Text] [SK050414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Jul 84]

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY MEETING SCORED--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique held a "health meeting for industrial safety" on July 2, according to a radio report from Seoul. There the puppet prime minister babbled that "environment of work must be improved to protect manpower" from the steady increase of industrial disasters. This is nothing but a deceptive trick to shirk the responsibility for industrial disasters sharply increasing year after year. Labour accidents are on a steady rise in South Korea. Last year 1,450 workers were killed and 156,970 wounded in South Korea in labour accidents. These figures are 105 times those of 1964 when the "industrial disaster insurance law" was enforced. It is not without reason that even South Korean papers, saying that "the world's first rate" in industrial disasters is attributable to the "primitive environment of work and the lack of disaster prevention facilities," deplored too little attention to the safety management and prevention of disasters." Although the puppet clique held a "meeting" and talked about improvement of work environment" as if it would prevent industrial disasters, this is no more than an empty talk. [Text] [SK050819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CHONG SCANDAL--On 4 July, Kim Yong-sam said that the Chon Tu-hwan regime should take responsibility for the incident in which Chong Nae-hyok, former DJP chairman, illegally accumulated wealth. In a statement he contributed to a publication, Kim Yong-sam urged all the members of the present cabinet to resign, taking responsibility for this incident. It is known that Chong Nae-hyok has illegally accumulated over 18 billion won. Kim Yong-sam critically said that this incident has shown how deceitful Chon Tu-hwan's politics are, contrary to his vow to build a society of justice through clean politics. He urged journalists throughout the country to extricate themselves from the yoke of the dictatorial regime and courageously to perform the duty of denouncing injustice and corruption. He said that the only way to overcome the country's present crisis is for the government to achieve democratization as soon as possible. [Text] [SK060746 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84]

DISSIDENT MOVEMENTS IN DPRK--Seoul, (Naewoe)--A series of public dissident movements has recently occurred in Hamkyongbuk-do in North Korea, causing the military and public security agencies in the province to be placed on a state of emergency, according to a Japanese sailor who frequents Chongjin, a North Korean port city. He said that since April, local residents there have destroyed statues and portraits of North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song and his son Chong-il and set fires at several research centers dedicated to Kim. The sailor said he obtained the information from a reliable North Korean army officer, with whom he maintains close contact. North Korean authorities have increased the number of soldiers and inspectors in the province to ferret out the leaders of the dissidents but to no avail so far, he said. The seaman said the residents in Hamkyongbuk-do have shown obvious dissatisfaction over discrimination against them compared to residents of Pyongyang-do, which is the native province of Kim Il-song. [Text] [Sk300011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/171

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER RULING PARTY MEMBERS FORM VETERANS GROUP

SK271107 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 84 p 2

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] On the morning of 25 June, 63 former assemblymen of the former ruling party, including Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party [DRP]; Choe Yong-hui, former chairman of Yujonghoe; and Kil Chon-sik, former DRP secretary general, paid respect to the unknown soldiers and laid wreaths before their graves at the National Cemetery.

The meeting of the former assemblymen of the former ruling party attracted attention in that many politicians still under the political ban were among them and because it was the first such open meeting of former ruling party assemblymen since the party was dismantled.

Acting quite naturally, the participants in this meeting lunched in a dining room at the cemetery after paying reverence to the unknown soldiers. While lunching, they unanimously agreed to form an association tentatively named "The Association of Like-minded Former Assemblymen Who Fought in the Korean War." According to a participant, it was Kim Chong-pil who planned the formation of such an association and this meeting and his close associates Chang Yong-sun and Kim Sang-nyon did the legwork of informing the others.

In a speech at this meeting, Kim Chong-pil said: The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the meaning of the Korean War among those who witnessed the war at a time when the meaning of the Korean War is being forgotten and to pay reverence to those who fell. I wish that those who fought in the Korean War could hold such a meeting every year and continue holding them as meaningful events.

CSO: 4107/148

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON CHONG-MUN SCANDAL

DJP Issues Statement

SK291155 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--The ruling Democratic Justice Party Friday issued a statement on the recent political scandal that involved its former chairman Rep Chong Nae-hyok and his long-time political rival Mun Hyong-tae and expressed its wholehearted regret over the case which has aroused severe public criticism.

"The party promises to try further to realize a just society in the country through clean politics while taking warning through the party's bitter setback," party spokesman Rep Kim Yong-tae said in the statement.

Earlier in the day, Chong, who had been the ruling party's chairman until the scandal was made public Tuesday, said he had tendered his resignation from the National Assembly. He also said he would leave the party and assume moral responsibility for the scandal triggered by anonymous letters concerning his amassed wealth.

The statement also said it was a great sorrow for the party to accept his resignation from the assembly, adding, "his contribution to the establishment of the current Fifth Republic in 1981 and his services to the nation and the party since then should never be underestimated."

Following Chong's announcement of his resignation from the assembly and the party, prosecutors, who have dealt with the anonymous accusations, said they have completed an official probe into the political scandal.

The prosecutors also said they had decided not to indict Mun, a former general and national assemblyman, for masterminding the documentation of the anonymous petitions because Chong asked them not to punish his political rival in connection with the case.

The petitions, made to the ruling party and several major newspapers, accused Chong of having accumulated his wealth by taking advantage of his political influence.

Demand for Property Disclosure

SK291311 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--The nation's opposition lawmakers Friday called upon the administration to disclose high-ranking officials' registered property holdings to prevent any recurrence of the current political scandal involving the amassed wealth of former National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok.

They claimed that the general public feels a sense of complete betrayal over the scandal, which was triggered by anonymous petitions accusing Chong of having accumulated a huge fortune by taking advantage of his political influence.

The lawmakers made the statements at the National Assembly interpellation session taking issue for the first time with the case, which has aroused severe public criticism and subsequently led to Chong's announcement of resignation from politics.

Rep Ko Pyong-hyon of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party said considering that the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party repeatedly have stressed clean politics, the scandal delivered an irreversible setback to public trust.

He recalled that his party has called for the disclosure of high-ranking officials' registered assets to the public since the enactment of the public servants' ethics law in 1981.

The law requires property holdings of the high-ranking officials be registered with relevant offices, but prohibits the offices from making the content of the registered assets public.

In reply, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said that his administration will consider improving the property registration system if necessary. He added, however, that what is more important at the moment is to help the system which is only two years old to take root as deeply as possible.

Meanwhile, other opposition lawmakers criticized the administration for having ignored the principle of equity in its probe of the scandal by questioning only those who made anonymous petitions accusing Chong of illicit accumulation of wealth.

They also demanded that prosecution authorities make thorough probe into how Chong, as a public figure, could have managed to amass such an enormous amount of property.

The anonymous petitions, made by his long-time political rival, Mun Hong-tae, alleged that Chon's property holdings stood at more than 22 million U.S. dollars.

No Change in Ethics Law

SK300227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, in response to calls from South Korea's opposition political parties that the current public servants ethics law be revised to force government officials to make public their property holdings, said Friday that the government would continue its current policy of keeping such information secret.

The call followed a recent scandal surrounding former ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman Rep Chong Nae-hyok's accumulation of vast wealth while holding public office.

Chong's life-long political rival Mun Hyong-tae charged in anonymous letters sent to newspapers and government investigative agencies that Chong had unethically used his influence as a National Assembly member to purchase enormous tracts of real estate.

Chong, who earlier in the week resigned as party chairman, gave up this National Assembly seat Friday.

Under the current public servants ethics law, ranking government officials, lawmakers, executives of public organizations and other leading figures must file a detailed listing of their property holdings with the government. However, the law stipulates that the listing be kept secret.

Answering lawmakers' questions on the last day of a three-day house interrogation session, Chin also said he was ready to recommend that the government take appropriate steps for those still in jail in connection with campus disturbance if they show signs of repentance.

Chin said a system guaranteeing a minimum salary would be difficult to be achieved at present in view of the nation's financial difficulties.

Meanwhile, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said media organizations would be left to decide on their own whether journalists dismissed in August 1980 would be rehired.

A new press structure is being established through the November 1980 decision to merge news organizations, Yi added.

Cabinet Reshuffle Predicted

SK010606 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Following the scandal over the wealth of its former chairman Chong Nae-hyok, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has decided to launch an intensive drive to restore its public image defamed by the case.

A partial reshuffle of the cabinet will be made to "stabilize" the situation in the aftermath of the "political settlement" of Chong's controversy, party sources predicted.

They observed that the cabinet shakeup would take place around the end of the ongoing special National Assembly session on July 11.

A leading official of the DJP said yesterday, "We have to renovate the party, however painful, in order to overcome the ordeal and shock from the scandal and win the next election."

"We will give top priority to the goal of establishing clean politics from now on," he stressed.

First of all, the ruling party will intensify its screening of those who want to run on the party ticket in the election.

He said, "Major emphasis will be laid on the wealth of the would-be candidates and on how they have amassed it."

So, the party is likely to exclude from its list of candidates those who have amassed their fortunes through "unclear" means.

The DJP will also greatly reduce the number of its party lawmakers who concurrently run private enterprises in the next assembly. At present, more than 40 DJP legislators hold additional jobs.

In particular, the DJP is likely not to renominate incumbent lawmakers who operate insolvent enterprises, because they may use their political influence to boost their businesses.

Similarly, the DJP has begun to correct the flaws of the current system for the registration of ranking public servants' wealth which have been bared by Chong's case.

The DJP plans to invigorate the public officials ethics committees in the government, assembly and court--which do not function well at present--to have them closely examine the contents of the properties registered.

However, the DJP is against the opposition parties' demand for the divulgence of the registered properties to the public. The Public Servants Ethics Law bans the registered properties from being made public.

The DJP wants to harden the punishment against those who make false reports on their properties to the concerned authorities.

The DJP is also contemplating to have class III officials also register their properties. At present only officials above the vice ministerial-level must register their wealth.

Political observers, meanwhile, predicted that the next election and the third-phase lifting of the political ban might be delayed because the government and its party need considerable time to have the scars from the scandal healed.

Amendment to Ethics Law

SK060309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (YONHAP)--The Democratic Korea Party, South Korea's leading opposition party, Friday introduced to the National Assembly a draft amendment to the public officials' ethics law stipulating that the contents of properties registered by high officials should be made public.

In the amendment, introduced by 81 representatives of the party, the DKP explained the reason it introduced the amendment was that opening the registration of properties to the public will contribute to the effectiveness of the law and clean up officialdom.

House Deadlock Ends

SK060035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 4

[By Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] Now that the impasse in parliament is over, National Assembly business returns to normal today.

It is certain that assemblymen will have late-night meetings until Monday to make up for the lost time. And opposition lawmakers will surely raise their voice in their attack on a set of issues including the scandal over the wealth of Chong Nae-hyok, former chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Against odds, the house deadlock lasted long. It was first assumed that ruling and opposition camps would quickly bridge their differences and strike a compromise in view of their hitherto bipartisanship. They, however, spent five nights and six days before putting panel meetings on the right track.

That opposition legislators decided to return to committees is not because they were satisfied by the response from the ruling camp over their demands. Rather, they appear to be keeping much in [words indistinct] several issues they believe are best targets of their offensive.

The impasse developed last Saturday when members of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) boycotted panel meetings, demanding a political solution to a set of "political bills." They include those calling for local autonomy in big cities, amending the Basic Press Law and reviving a students day.

Notable among them, to be sure, is a revision of the Local Autonomy Law the DKP submitted to the National Assembly three years earlier.

The largest opposition party appears to believe that it is the "right time" for it to stage a spirited offensive against the ruling camp to have its demands met. The party hopes to reap political gains from the celebrated Chong scandal.

Leaders of the party stressed that the "political bills" will be dead automatically when the current 11th National Assembly ends its four-year term early next year.

They maintained that the regular assembly session, due to begin in mid-September, will be monopolized by the deliberation and passage of the national budget for fiscal 1985, as in the past. So, they argued that they have little time and have to take advantage of the current housesitting to gain something big in preparation for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

"Time is running out," said the DKP's chief floor strategist Im Chong-ki, when asked about the rationale of his party's boycott of committee meetings. The party members attended full assembly sessions, which ended last Friday. "Our patience is also running out," Im added.

The deadlock in parliament appeared to be almost over when the ruling party leadership dropped hints that local autonomy, the bone of contention, could be implemented in large cities in the foreseeable future. But, the DKP leaders stonewalled, insisting that the date of implementing local self-rule be made public.

In an apparent move to seek an answer to the question, DJP leaders, meanwhile, had lengthy meetings with cabinet members involved. In particular, Yi Chong-chan, the party's floor leader had a late-night meeting with Yi Tae-sop, minister of state for political affairs, Tuesday, to weigh the possibility of designating the time of enforcing local autonomy.

Yi, however, was said to have failed to gain the south--after assurances from the administration. He, nonetheless, hinted to the opposition parties that the ruling camp has a plan to make public the date during the regular assembly session opening September 20. It was learned that the DJP chairman, Kwon Ik-hyon, will make the announcement in his major address to be delivered at the beginning of parliamentary business.

The oppositionists contended that there has been much "lip-service" in the past, but no action, about the local autonomy question from the ruling camp.

Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, asked, "How [word indistinct] can believed in their empty promise" during a specially convened meeting of senior officeholders. He appeared to have set the tone of the atmosphere; the meeting was stormy and hardliners like Rep Oh Hong-sok prevailed over moderates led by Koh Jae-chung, a vice speaker of the National Assembly.

Officials of the ruling party, however, countered that it will take at least two years for the nation to complete preparations for putting local autonomy in effect. Rep Chong Pyong-u, a senior policy coordinator of the party,

pointed out that there should be restructuring of administration units involved, a boost in the finances of big cities and delegation of administrative power to the municipalities from the central government.

The opposition lawmakers, however, argued that implementing local autonomy is necessary to broaden popular participation in politics, thereby facilitating political development. "It is too late," commented Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP, when asked about the ruling camp's plan to grant local self-rule to some big cities beginning in 1987.

Should Seoul institute a local autonomy system, it will form a municipal legislature and elect its mayor through direct popular vote. The formulation and execution of the city's massive budget will be subject to thorough scrutiny from Seoulites.

Local autonomy was in practice at administration units above "myon" and "up" before the May 16, 1961, military revolution. The scheme has since been dormant.

The minority parties maintain that the major cities, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon, where the degree of financial self-reliance is "high" can be practiced beginning next year.

In sum, the DKP officials conceded that they have gained little from their boycott of parliamentary attendance. "We gained little compared to our struggle," said Rep Kim Hon-dyu, chief policy planner of the party.

It may be for this reason that the party lawmakers' caucus adopted a strong-worded resolution calling for en masse resignations of cabinet members.

The question of local autonomy has now been delayed to the fall parliamentary session.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES FAIL TO NARROW GAP OVER POLITICAL BILLS

SK022357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Inter-party disputes over the opposition-proposed "political bills" blocked all action by the 13 standing committees of the National Assembly yesterday for the second day in a row.

Floor leaders of the three major political parties tried, in vain, to narrow to their differences on the controversial bills during the ongoing special full house sitting to end July 11.

The house panels should have begun their activities last day as the opposition parties boycotted the panel sessions.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party repeated their earlier claim that they would not attend the panels unless the ruling Democratic Justice Party guarantees the adopting of the bills during the current extra session.

The bills include amendments to the Basic Press Law, Local Autonomy Law, Political Party Law and Grain Management Law, and a recommendation for the revival of Students' Day in commemoration of the Kwangju students' independence movement against Japanese colonial rule.

During the whips' meeting yesterday, the opposition parties argued that the subpanels on the political bills should conclude their deliberation on the bills before the standing committees go into full swing.

The strong opposition stand on the "political bills" stemmed from a feeling that the bills may never pass unless they are handled during the current session.

During the meeting, Rep Yi Chong-chan of the DJP suggested that the standing committees go into session while the subpanels are studying the bills.

However the opposition--Reps Im Chong-ki of the DKP and Kim Chong-ha of the KNP--rejected the DJP's suggestions, reconfirming their earlier demand that the subpanels end their activities first.

The three whips agreed to convene the subpanels from yesterday, but the DJP does not want the subpanels to make any conclusion on the bills.

The floor leaders will strive again this morning to find mutually-acceptable terms on the issue.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY LEADERS TO 'NORMALIZE' COMMITTEES

SK040246 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed in principle yesterday to normalize the operation of the house standing committees. The house panels were paralyzed for the fourth day in a row yesterday because of inter-party disputes over how to handle long-ending opposition-proposed "political bills."

The whips will meet again at 8 a.m. today to make final decision on whether to put the panels into normal operation.

The political bills over which the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition parties are clashing include, among other things, an amendment to the Local Autonomy Law.

During the whips meeting, Reps Im Chong-ki of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party and Kim Chong-ha of the Korea National Party said that their parties would attend the committee sessions if the DJP and the government disclosed when the local autonomy system would be enforced.

"If the DJP and the government do so, we will not stick to our earlier demand for the handling of other political bills during the current extra session," Rep Im said.

Rep Yi Chong-chan of the DJP had reportedly shown a favorable reaction to the opposition request.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep Yi told reporters, "The DJP has discussed with the government when the local autonomy system would be implemented. The government maintained that an immediate enforcement was impossible."

He said he believed the opposition parties would take part in the standing committees meeting. "Otherwise, they will have no chance to achieve their political goals such as the inquiry of Chong Nae-hyok's scandal," he said.

"Our basic position is that the standing committees should go into full swing from tomorrow (Wednesday) at the latest," he said.

In addition, the secretaries general of the rival parties resumed their talks over how to rewrite the Parliamentary Election Law, but no progress was made.

They will huddle again over the issue this afternoon.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PROPOSES NEW OFFER TO CONDUCT FAIR ELECTIONS

SK050030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party, in a shift of its position, has proposed that educators and journalists as well as party members oversee parliamentary elections to ensure their fairness.

The proposal came from Yi Han-tong, chief negotiator of the ruling DJP, during the interparty election law talks yesterday.

Rep Yi, new secretary general of the majority party, suggested that three out of nine election-management officials in each large city and provincial government be picked by the National Assembly speaker at the recommendation of major parliamentary groups.

Yi also proposed that three out of nine election management officials in each constituency be selected from among school-teachers and journalists by major parties that are represented in parliament.

The ruling party has so far rejected the opposition proposal for having party members involved in election management at all levels on the grounds that the monitoring should be done only by neutral persons. Current election management officials are former judges or government officials.

Yu Han-yol, secretary general of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, is to make public his party's official position on the DJP bid today. He has repeatedly stressed that party men should oversee National Assembly elections, along with neutral persons, to "guarantee fair elections."

Rep Yi of the government party also proposed that a mixed electoral system be introduced to elect one to three legislators from each parliamentary district according to population.

He suggested that one legislator be picked from each of the districts with a population of less than 200,000 and three from constituencies whose population exceeds 900,000. The constituencies inbetween would elect two legislators.

As of last October, only three parliamentary districts have populations less than 200,000. They are Chinan-Muju-Changsu in Chollabuk-do, Talsong-Koryong-Songju in Kyongsangbuk-do and Namhae-Hadong in Kyongsangnam-do.

Seoul's Tongdaemun is the only constituency whose population exceeds 900,000.

Another option, advanced by Yi, is to elect one lawmaker from districts with a population of less than 300,000, two lawmakers from constituencies with populations between 300,000 to less than 600,000, and three from districts whose population exceeds 600,000.

The chief negotiator of the DKP rejected the new electoral formula, while Sin Chol-kyun, secretary general of the Korea National Party, expressed support for the DJP idea. The largest opposition party, the DKP, wants to preserve the current electoral system under which two legislators are elected from each district, even though it has maintained that "crowded" districts should be split.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PLANS LOCAL AUTONOMY IN 1987

SK050036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] In an effort to broaden popular participation in politics, the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party plan to institute local autonomy in the big cities possibly in 1987, parliamentary sources disclosed yesterday.

The long-delayed local autonomy system, the sources said, may be implemented first in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon, where the degree of financial self-reliance is high.

The plan has already been hinted to the opposition camp, which has long called for an early introduction of local autonomy to enable more citizens to participate in politics, according to the sources.

Asked to comment on the ruling camp's plan, opposition Democratic Korea Party floor leader Im Chong-ki, said, "It is too late." He would not say whether he had received the information from the ruling camp.

Rep Im noted that his party has pressed for immediate implementation of a local autonomy system in the four large cities which are 90 percent financially self-reliant. It is unlikely, however, that the ruling camp will react favorably to Im's argument.

Political observers said it is significant that the administration is planning to implement local autonomy in major cities gradually from 1987, one year before the current presidential term ends.

The government and the DJP were known in the past to have considered granting autonomy to major cities in 1989.

The party, however, officially disclaims any possibility of implementing local autonomy in 1987. "We have no knowledge of it," said Chang Kyong-u, vice spokesman for the party.

In case Seoul introduces a local autonomy scheme, it will form a municipal legislature and elect its mayor through direct popular vote.

Local autonomy was in effect at administration units above "myon" and "up" before the May 16, 1961, military revolution. The system has been dormant ever since.

The "Yushin" Constitution, which was adopted in 1972, stipulated that local autonomy take effect only after national unification.

The Constitution, which was amended under the current Fifth Republic, provides that local autonomy be implemented gradually, taking into consideration the financial standing of municipal and provincial governments.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY PANEL TO DISCUSS OPPOSITION'S MOTIONS

SK060029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will open its committee meetings today to vote on "four controversial opposition proposals" and question cabinet ministers on state affairs.

The meetings, coming after five days of parliamentary deadlock primarily over the four issues, including the introduction of the local autonomy system, are expected to be rough. The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) are likely to mount their political offensive concerning the recent controversy on the wealth amassed by Chong Nae-hyok and demand the dismissal of at least three cabinet members.

Of the 12 standing committees, seven will be opened in the morning while others will convene in the afternoon.

Among the seven panels are the Home Affairs, Agriculture-Fisheries and Education-Information Committees.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which has numerical superiority in each house committee, is expected to vote down the four opposition proposals. They include, besides the local autonomy system, designating a day in memory of the "students independence movement," revision of the Basic Press Law and an amendment to the Grains Management Law.

The decision to end the delay of the committee sessions came in a meeting DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan had with his opposition counterparts, Im Chong-ki of the DKP and Kim Chong-ha of the KNP, at the National Assembly in the afternoon.

Emerging from the meeting, the ruling party floor leader said the fate of the four "political bills" will be determined in a showdown of voting because political parties should not lock horns over them any more in view of the "piles of more urgent issues waiting for parliamentary deliberation."

Opposition floor leaders, apparently exhausted by the tough negotiations for the last five days, also agreed with the ruling party to put the bills to respective committees for voting.

The major opposition DKP, well aware that those bills would be voted down, plans to submit them to the National Assembly plenary session scheduled for early next week for another showdown of voting under Article 80 of the National Assembly Law.

The opposition camp places the heaviest emphasis on the local autonomy issue.

During their meeting with the DJP floor leader, the two opposition floor whips pointed out that nearly three years have passed since they demanded the introduction of the local autonomy system and insisted that their demands be favorably discussed during the current extraordinary assembly sitting.

The DKP demands that the autonomy system be introduced before Korea hosts the Asian Games in 1986 so that a popularly elected Seoul mayor, for instance, can play host to the Asian athletic events.

During the meeting, the DKP floor leader demanded that the length of the current house session be extended to make up for time lost in the last five days in which the committees failed to convene. But DJP's Yi rejected the offer, saying it would set a "bad precedent."

As part of its political offensive, the DKP intends to demand the dismissal of ministers of home affairs, national defense and agriculture-fisheries. If the party files dismissal motions with the assembly, they should also be voted. However, passage is unlikely because the majority DJP is certain to reject them.

The DKP demands the dismissal of the home minister largely for the "brutality" allegedly used by police in handling taxi drivers who conducted a mass demonstration in Taegu recently. The opposition party also holds the defense minister responsible for a recent rampage by a group of soldiers in a village near Tongduchon and the agriculture-fisheries minister for the alleged failure in farm policies.

CSO: 4110/172

BRIEFS

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER--Seoul, 30 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday sent a message congratulating John Napier Turner on his inauguration as Canada's new prime minister. In the message, Chon said he hoped that existing friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and Canada would be further strengthened. [Text] [SK050509 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 30 Jun 84]

LAW REVISION NEGOTIATIONS--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that his party was now considering withdrawing from the inter-party negotiations for the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law. He said, "If the Democratic Justice Party does not show sincerity toward our demands for reforms of the election system designed to guarantee a fair election, we will give up the negotiation. Our basic position is that the party-nominated election management committee members should be revived, the voters' list should be distributed to candidates and the chiefs of smallest administrative units should be banned from interfering in elections," he argued. [Text] [SK050020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 84 p 1]

ELECTION OF STUDENTS CORPS LEADERS--University and college students may be able to elect some of the student body officials by direct vote beginning in the fall semester. A Ministry of Education official said yesterday that the ministry is considering applying a mixed system of direct and indirect votes in the election of Student Corps officers. According to the ministry plan, students will be allowed to elect department and college representatives through ballots cast by all students. The plan provides, however, that the Student Corps leader for the entire school be picked by mutual election from among the department and college representatives. The election method of the student body officers was one of the major issues presented by students demonstrations in the spring semester. School authorities could not accept student demands because ministry regulations require them to elect student officers through mutual election or indirect votes. Students at several universities have chosen their representatives through direct votes disregarding the ministry regulations. Students at Songkyunkwan University, for instance, elected the chief Student Corps officer through direct votes last month. After electing the chief officer, the students took the form of approving the election through mutual votes among college representatives. [Text] [SK050025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 8]

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

SIN PYONG-HYON SPEAKS ON ORDER OF FAIR TRADE

SK300251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Chunchon, 30 Jun (YONHAP)--Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Saturday that he will put his policy emphasis on the eradication of inflationary factors through consolidating the order of fair trade.

During a seminar of the Korea Society of International Economics held at the Kangwon National University in this eastern provincial city, Sin said he will curb the speculative investments in real estate strictly and will expand the government's control over monopolies and oligopolies. The government will broaden its control, which has centered on the manufacturing industries, to other industrial sectors.

The government will reduce drastically its support concentrated on particular industries in the past by restricting mutual investment between subsidiaries of business conglomerates and promoting the opening of enterprises to public investment and dispersion of stocks, Sin said.

The government will exert its utmost efforts to support technology and manpower development, he said.

Pointing out that the nation's investment in technology development stands at a mere 1 percent of the gross national product and the private sector accounts for only 40 percent of that investment, Sin said the government will maximize the private sector's investment in manpower development through the government projected manpower policy deliberation council.

The government will sharpen competition in domestic markets by expanding its control over monopolies and oligopolies to general industrial sectors, Sin said.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN INVESTMENT MORE THAN TRIPLES

SK060239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (YONHAP)--Foreign investment in South Korea is more than three times higher than a year ago because of government efforts to attract overseas investors to South Korea, a government tally showed Friday.

During the first half of this year, the Finance Ministry approved foreign investment totaling 315 million U.S. dollars for 56 projects, up 319 percent from the 75 million dollars for 32 projects invested a year ago, the tally said. The figure exceeds the government's foreign capital inducement goal of 280 million dollars for all of 1984.

U.S. financiers invested 138 million dollars in 21 projects, or 43.5 percent of the total, followed by Japanese investment of 130 projects, or 41.6 percent of the total, the tally showed.

French investors accounted for 7 percent, or 22 million dollars in two projects, and the Swiss invested 13 million dollars in three projects, or 4.1 percent of the total, the tally said.

Of the total foreign investment, 116 million dollars, or 36.8 percent, was used for building nine tourist hotels, 109 million dollars, or 34.5 percent, for nine machinery manufacturing projects. Foreign financiers invested 46 million dollars in 15 projects, or 14.5 percent of the total, in the electrical and electronics field, the tally said.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials expected foreigners' investment in South Korea to grow further in the second half of this year because the government revised the foreign capital inducement law recently to expand the number of businesses in which foreigners can invest.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN FACING BREAKDOWN

SK040222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo, (YONHAP)--CHOCHONGNYON, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents organization in Japan, is on the brink of breakdown with deserters increasing due to ideological and financial reasons, SENTAKU, an intelligence monthly here reported.

The number of students in CHOCHONGNYON-sponsored schools has shown a steady decrease since the early 1960s. Last year, the number fell to 20,000 and many schools had to close due to financial problems. Total combined debts reached almost 4 billion yen, it said.

The financial pinch is even worse for the headquarters of CHOCHONGNYON as more businessmen refuse to make contributions because of differences over the father-to-son power succession in North Korea, and particularly, in the wake of the brutal bomb blast in Rangoon last year, according to the report.

Since 1975, many members of CHOCHONGNYON have had opportunities to visit South Korea in a campaign to visit their ancestral tombs, organized by MINDAN, a pro-Seoul federation of Korean residents in Japan.

Most of the members were surprised at the development South Korea has achieved, and expressed anger because they had been cheated by North Korean propaganda that the North is superior to the South, it said.

The monthly magazine said that the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul will be an occasion for South Korea to confirm its absolute superiority over North Korea.

As the Korean population in Japan consists increasingly of third or fourth generation of Korean residents, who think it natural to live in Japan rather than returning to North Korea, CHOCHONGNYON's slogan to return to North Korea is losing its persuasiveness even among those who graduated from North Korea-sponsored schools, the magazine said.

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AVIATION TALKS--Seoul, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--Two days of talks between civil aviation officials of South Korea and Switzerland have paved the way for Korean Air Lines (KAL) to open a new flight route to Zurich, the Transportation Ministry said Thursday. Officials from the two countries reached the agreement during a binational meeting here that ended Wednesday. Under the agreement, the Korean national flag-carrier will be allowed to fly from Seoul to Zurich via Anchorage, Alaska, and two European cities to be chosen by KAL. KAL has flown a Seoul-Bahrain-Jedda-Zurich route since 1976. Meanwhile, the two countries also agreed to permit Swiss Air to fly to Seoul from Zurich via Anchorage, Alaska, and Tokyo beginning in April 1985. The agreement enables KAL to fly to Zurich from Seoul via the southern air route and fly back to Seoul via the new route and vice versa. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 5 Jul 84 SK]

CSO: 4110/172

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS WITH EC

SK040432 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, 4 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong produced a list of 60 Korean companies seeking European Community (EC) partners for joint development of technology at the second policy consultation meeting with the 10-nation EC held Tuesday in Brussels.

The technology in which South Korean industries are seeking joint development with the EC partners is required to produce 93 items, including diesel engines, typewriters, navigation devices, and sewage-processing facilities.

A report from the Korean Embassy in Brussels, which reached the Foreign Ministry Wednesday, said Yi told the EC delegates that South Korea wants to strengthen the nation's science and technology cooperation with the EC beyond the level of those with the United States and Japan.

Yi proposed enhanced technical cooperation to exchange science and technology experts and to hold technology-related seminars alternately in Korea and Europe, the report said.

Yi also offered to promote cooperation between research institutes and between small and medium-sized industries, according to the report.

In addition, the Korean delegation proposed to expand joint ventures between Korean and European companies in third countries, which have been concentrated in the construction field, to other industrial sectors like manufacturing, resources development, and plant equipment not only in the Middle East but also in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Korean delegates asked the EC to keep Korean exports of autos, toys and 13 other items on the list of the generalized system of preference, the report said.

They also demanded that the EC lower or abolish various import restrictions on Korean products and asked France to end its import restrictions on Korean-made electronic watches.

CSO: 4110/172

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KALUN MEETING

SK050338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 3 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July Special Article: "The Path of the Revolution Pioneered Under the Banner of Chuche"]

[Text] Our people significantly marked the 54th anniversary of the Kalun meeting with the great pride and honor of the glorious path of the Korean revolution. The Kalun meeting, which was convened in the early period of our revolution, was a historic meeting which elucidated a new path for the Korean revolution which is advancing under the banner of the great chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of the leading cadres of the Communist Youth League and the anti-imperialist Youth League in Kalun on 30 June 1930 and clearly elucidated the path of our revolution and the communist movement.

In his historic report, "On the Path of the Korean Revolution," delivered at the Kalun meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded for the first time in history the chuche-oriented line and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution, including the character and duty of the Korean revolution, the anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the line for founding the party on the basis of the chuche idea.

The revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded uniquely were a revolutionary outline which brilliantly elucidated the path ahead of the Korean revolution with the rays of chuche.

The Kalun meeting was a historic one which demonstrated to the world the firm faith and will of the Korean communists to struggle to the end, following the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. Therefore, it has occupied a special position in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

In this treatises, "On the Chuche Idea" and "The WPK Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Tradition of the Glorious Down-with-imperialism Union," the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly elucidated the historic significance of the Kalun meeting.

The historic significance of the Kalun meeting lies above all in the fact that this meeting clarified the principles of the chuche idea and, based on it, elucidated the chuche-oriented path of the Korean revolution.

Establishing a correct revolutionary line is a basic requirement in leading the revolutionary struggle to victory. In the dark era when our country was submerged in a sea of blood and the nation's fate was standing at the crossroads of life and death, our nation was unable to rescue the Korean revolution from crisis and to achieve the cause of national liberation without a correct revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies.

This urgent task, raised by the times and the revolution at that time, was able to be brilliantly solved with the creation of the immortal chuche idea and the presentation of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line based on it by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the Kalun meeting, based on his scientific analysis of the basic principles in the revolutionary struggle, the new circumstance and demands in the development of the revolution, and the lesson of our country's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the principles of the chuche idea that the masters of the Korean revolution are precisely the Korean people and that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people themselves independently in conformity with their own situation.

This was a historic event which solemnly declared the creation of the chuche idea. With the creation of the chuche idea, the genuine revolutionary outlook on the world of our era, the era of chuche, has been elucidated clearly and the revolutionary struggle of the working class has entered into a new higher development stage.

The starting point of the chuche-oriented line strategies, and tactics propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Kalun meeting is the principles of chuche which regard the masses of people as the masters of the revolution.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's clarification of the principles of the chuche idea and his clear elucidation of the character and duty of our revolution and ways for its implementation at the Kalun meeting, the Korean revolution has come to have its only guiding ideology for the first time and the anti-Japanese movement for national liberation and the communist movement of our country have come to enter a new road of development.

One of the achievements the respected and beloved leader has attained for the contemporary era and the revolution is that he has opened a way to develop our revolution independently by having insight into various chaotic ideas, such as the principle of reforming the people [minjok kaeryangchui]; into left-and-right-leaning opportunists; into the trend of the age; into the desire of the people; and into the law of the development of history.

The historic significance of the Kalun meeting is that it opened a new way toward building the revolutionary party of the working class.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Comrade Kim Il-song organized the first party organization in Kalun in the early part of July 1930 with young communists from the new generation. It was the first party organization with the *chuche* idea as its leading idea and was a glorious one marking the origin of our party.

In the historic report the great leader made at the Kalun meeting entitled: "The Advance Course of the Korean Revolution," he delineated a unique way to found a revolutionary party, such as a policy to found the party independently, a way to found the party by organizing a primary party organization first and by expanding and strengthening it, and a policy of closely combining the preparatory work of founding the party with the anti-Japanese struggle. This policy was just, correctly reflecting the practical requirements of the international communist movement and of our revolution.

Abiding by the principle of independence is the basic requirement of the communist movement. Without carrying out their revolutions in a responsible and independent manner, communists in individual countries could not advance the revolutions successfully under the new circumstances in which the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the people was waged extensively and diversely on a global scale. Accordingly, the situation demanded that communists in individual countries carry out the work of founding the party in a responsible and independent manner.

Based on the scientific analysis of the law of the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and of the basic requirement of the communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a policy to found the party independently. The work of founding the party of the working class should be carried out in a creative manner to meet the concrete situation of the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary party could never be founded in our country at that time by rehabilitating the already dismantled party or by resorting to factional toadyists. In order to found a revolutionary party, we had to part from the old generation which had been contaminated by the old party factionalism and toadyism, in order to achieve ideological and spiritual unity among the communist ranks and to strengthen ties with the masses, along with training communists from the fresh, new generation. Such being the case, founding the party by organizing a primary party organizations first and by expanding and strengthening it and closely combining the preparatory work of founding the party with the anti-Japanese struggle was a basic requirement for founding a revolutionary party in our country.

A factor for vigorously advancing the work of founding a revolutionary party was provided in our country with the setting forth of a most correct policy for founding the party, reflecting the practical requirements of the international communist movement and our revolution.

Based on the policy for founding the party set forth at the Kalun meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the first party organization in the early part of July 1930 with young communists from the new generation and, based on this organization, he organized many primary party organizations among the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in various areas, including the homeland. The organization of these powerful party organizations during the period of pioneering the revolution was an event of pride in the history of the Korean communist movement.

Indeed, the Kalun meeting was a historic one declaring the invention of the great chuche idea and the emergence of a chuche revolutionary line and opening a unique way toward founding the revolutionary party of the working class, and was of great significance in the development of our revolution and the communist movement.

The standardization of the Kalun meeting as a historic event declaring the invention of the chuche idea and the emergence of the chuche revolutionary line, and as a historic meeting delineating a new way to build a revolutionary party reflects the noble intent of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to complete our revolution under the banner of chuche and to strengthen and develop our party forever into a chuche-type revolutionary party.

A long time has passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the chuche idea and delineated the advance course of the Korean revolution. Having traversed the single road of independence along the advance course of the revolution pioneered under the banner of chuche, the Korean revolution advances vigorously in the high stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea. The work of imbuing society with the chuche idea is the noble work of resolutely safeguarding, abiding by, and glorifying forever the chuche idea, the sole idea of our revolution, and of inheriting and completing to the end the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Just as the advance course of the revolution determined at the Kalun meeting became a lighthouse brightly illuminating the future path of our revolution, the policy for imbuing society with the chuche idea set forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il shines as the banner of guidance which confidently leads the Korean revolution to the single road of final victory.

Today, our people confidently see the bright future of communism thanks to the WPK's wise leadership and victorious, invincible might, and they are overflowing with firm resolve to totally entrust our party with their own destiny and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. It is the iron-clad creed and will of our people to build socialism and communism along the road of the revolution pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of chuche. No matter what storms may blow, our people will invariably abide by this creed and will brilliantly complete the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu following only the road indicated by the chuche idea.

CSO: 4110/124

ADHERENCE TO TECHNICAL INNOVATION MOVEMENT URGED

SK050538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 4 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 July editorial: "The Party Organizations Should Vigorously Lead the Technical Innovation Movement"]

[Text] All party members and working people are presently waging the struggle to bring about new upsurges in socialist economic construction under the leadership of the party. For the acceleration of the rewarding struggle, fanning the flames of the technical innovation movement of the people is important.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, has noted: The sectors of the national economy must vigorously wage the struggle for technical innovation, for the overall mechanization of production, for the introduction of automated and remote-control production facilities, and for the industrialization of the agricultural sector. By so doing, they must achieve the modernization of the national economy and make the working people free from the hardships of labor.

The technical innovation movement of the people is an important work to develop the nation's economy and science and technology. The nourishment of the economic might of the nation and the improvement of the people's standard of material and cultural living depend on the technical innovation movement.

At present, many units of the sectors of the national economy are vigorously pushing ahead with the technical innovation movement of the people, while upholding our party's policy of the technical revolution. Among them, in particular, the Yongsong Machinery Complex to which Comrade Kim Chong-il gave working guidance recently is taking the lead.

During his visit to the complex, Comrade Kim Chong-il, realizing the successes won by the working class of the complex in the technical innovation movement, highly assessed the complex as a vigorous one.

It is indeed commendable that the complex which was praised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song long ago for outstanding technical innovations is still advancing, holding aloft the torch of the technical innovation movement of the people.

Cherishing the great honor and pride, the working class of Yongsong is now carrying on the technical innovation movement of the people more vigorously and is unanimously turning out in the struggle to increase the production of plant facilities and to accomplish the task of producing many 6,000-ton and 10,000-ton presses ahead of the schedule--the task given by the party. As a result, new innovative successes are being won.

The active technical innovation movement of the Yongsong Machinery Complex is mainly attributable to its party organizations' adherence to the movement.

Plants, enterprises, and party organizations of the sectors of the national economy must further intensify the technical innovation movement by emulating the Yongsong Machinery Complex.

Vigorously carrying on the technical innovation movement as at the Yongsong Machinery Complex is an urgent demand of our national economy. Only when they accelerate the technical innovation movement, can the units and sectors of the national economy mobilize the hidden resources and successfully accomplish their huge economic tasks in accordance with the contents of the letter of the party Central Committee directed to all party members.

The acceleration of the technical innovation movement is also a key to conserving more, increasing production, improving the quality of products, and achieving the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy in accordance with the intent of the party.

To carry on vigorously the technical innovation movement, the party organizations must persistently adhere to the movement as the Yongsong Machinery Complex does.

Success in the economic work and the development of the economy largely depend on technical innovations. Therefore, the party organizations must consider the technical innovation movement as the most important task of the party.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the responsible functionaries of the party are those who must vigorously carry on the technical innovation movement at plants and enterprises. The experiences of the Yongsong Machinery Complex and other units properly carrying on the technical innovation movement show that the work of technical innovation is satisfactorily carried on only when the responsible functionaries of the party pay deep attention to it by realizing that they are the masters responsible for rendering guidance over the technical innovation movement on behalf of the party. Responsible functionaries of the party and other functionaries of the party assigned to plants and enterprises must further intensify guidance over the technical innovation movement, assuming the responsibility for production and the technical innovation movement.

Achieving technical innovations and introducing new technology into production are a very difficult and complicated struggle. General entreaties and

regular distribution of the work are not enough. Party organizations must plan and push ahead with organizational work in accordance with the party's policies, sowing and reaping by themselves.

What is also important in vigorously carrying on the technical innovation movement, as at the Yongsong Machinery Complex, is mobilization of technicians, skilled workers, and all other workers in the technical innovation movement by the party organizations. Only when the masses of broad strata are mobilized can the technical innovation movement be vigorously pushed ahead. This is an important question to which our party has always directed deep attention. A proper solution of the question is one of the secrets for the successful technical innovation movement of the Yongsong Machinery Complex.

The working class and functionaries of Yongsong are presently fulfilling the pledges they made before the party, while always thinking about how they can brilliantly accomplish the task given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. During this course, everyone has made and advanced at least one or more than one technical invention and suggestions, and valuable scientific and technical inventions have been made by technicians and skilled workers. This is a result of the active mobilization of the workers by the party committee of the complex, of the correct assignment of technical innovation tasks to technicians and skilled workers, and of the thorough appraisal of the status of the accomplishment of the task.

To vigorously carry on the technical innovation movement as at the Yongsong Machinery Complex, party organizations of plants and enterprises must help and lead administrative and economic functionaries; trade union, socialist working youth, industry and technology league organizations; the 15 April technical innovation shock brigades; and all other organizations concerned so that they may properly fulfill and play their duties and roles.

Party functionaries must possess knowledge of technology and lead people in carrying on the technical innovation movement. This is another lesson which should be drawn from the experience of the Yongsong Machinery Complex.

Having accepted with all their heart dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's word that party functionaries must possess knowledge of technology, the party functionaries of the Yongsong Machinery Complex are now studying hard to learn technology, devoting themselves to the struggle for technical innovation, and leading technicians and skilled workers to exploits while struggling along with them.

Party functionaries at all plants and enterprises should take pains to acquire scientific technology and to renovate technology, design methods, and determine directions for technical renovations on the basis of the party's policies, and positively push ahead with technical renovations by strengthening work with engineers and skilled workers. In particular, when engineers and skilled workers are hesitant or unsettled in the face of heavy tasks, they should help and lead them by taking responsibility themselves. Not only should party functionaries acquire scientific technology themselves, but they should also strengthen studies aimed at heightening the employees' technical and working quality.

Another aspect that must be emulated from the working class of Yongsong, which stands at the forefront of technical renovation, is struggling for technical renovation by creating conditions oneself. It is not easy to carry out technical renovation on the scope of the entire masses while simultaneously keeping production at its current pace.

The Yongsong working class is resolving various problems, such as material problems, with what is available to them on the basis of self-reliance in the struggle to renovate technology. This enterprise is solving these problems by means of substituting the materials available to them for the various raw materials needed for the creation of new technology and by using them as little as they can.

All sectors and all units should overcome on their own the difficulties arising from technical renovation by highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, arduous struggle, and revolutionary boldness and by making maximum use of available facilities, available materials, and available labor.

The major goal of the technical renovation movement is to accelerate production and construction. Party organizations at plants and enterprises should introduce the successes won in the technical renovation movement into production in a timely manner and tenaciously keep them in practice until they prove their worth, following the example of the Yongsong Machinery Complex.

What is particularly important at this junction is that the responsible functionaries should strongly push through the work of introducing new technology into production with a firm attitude.

It is our party's firm determination to drastically enhance the degree of technical development of the national economy and to modernize the nation's economy quickly by vigorously launching a mass movement of technical renovation.

A thorough implementation of the party's intentions and policies in all sectors and at all units of the national economy is the important guarantee for successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan, fulfilling the 10 major prospective targets, and making the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's successes during his visit to foreign countries glow with an upsurge in production.

All party organizations and functionaries should create new revolutionary upsurges in production and construction and should advance greatly in the struggle to effect technical development in the nation by launching and keeping in force a vigorous movement for technical renovation.

CSO: 4110/124

END